

convenience to neutrals as light as possible. No difference would be made between the vessels of one neutral power and another.

FLEETS NOT TO ACT AS ONE FORCE

Replying to a question by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, Mr. Balfour said there was nothing to add to the statement he made on Monday in regard to Venezuela. If the seizure of the Venezuelan galleons did not achieve the result desired it would be necessary to proceed with the blockade of Venezuelan ports. The fleets of Germany and England would operate on different parts of the coast. They would not act as one force.

Great Britain, Mr. Balfour said, did not intend and had never intended to land troops in Venezuela. The operations had been undertaken very reluctantly.

Even if the blockade today had been a temporary one, he did not think it would be desirable either on military or any other grounds. The whole matter had been most carefully considered by the Government.

The aim of Great Britain was not to recover a debt, but after patient delay to secure compensation for assaults on British subjects and the seizure of a British vessel.

Mr. Balfour added: "There is nothing respecting arbitration to add to what I said on Monday."

GERMAN GRIEVANCES

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked whether the Germans had any grievance against the Venezuelans except those arising from their financial claims. Mr. Balfour replied: "I believe they have."

SAYS WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The newspapers here have as yet failed to acquire any enthusiasm over the Venezuelan affair. Prime Minister Balfour's declaration of a state of war has elicited no noteworthy comment beyond again exciting the opponents of the Government.

The anti-imperialist *Daily News* exclaims dramatically: "The United States has forced this country to declare war on Venezuela." It bases the assertion on the statement that the United States is pressing for arbitration, and the refusal of the Washington Government to recognize a pacific blockade.

Concerning the appeal for arbitration the *News* says that if the United States backs the appeal it will be fair to ask to some extent within the bounds of reason to attempt to guarantee the good faith of Venezuela.

RALLY AGAINST MONROE DOCTRINE

The *News*, moreover, deduces from "the European rush to plunder a little State distracted by civil war" new and final proof that the age of chivalry is dead. It declares that the situation bears an ominous resemblance to a general rally for Europe against the Monroe Doctrine, for which Emperor William has been working in every European capital.

FAVOR ARBITRATION

The *Daily Mail*, whose hatred of Germany seems to become more intense every day, declares that the British Government is being dragged deeper and deeper into the mire at Germany's heels. It contends that there is an abundance of precedents or a pacific blockade, including one established by the United States itself, saying that in 1861 the blockade of the Confederate coast did not involve anything which other Powers could call in.

The paper concludes by declaring that in view of the dangers of becoming involved with the United States, and the fact that a belligerent blockade cannot secure British interests, it is more than ever important to have recourse to arbitration.

The *Chronicle* also is convinced that arbitration is the best way out of the crisis, but says it must be arbitration with guarantees, and that if the United States can obtain such guarantees it will confer a benefit on the world.

ARBITRATION DECISION TO-DAY

British Cabinet to Act on Castro's Proposal.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It is learned from an official source that at the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow a decision will be reached on President Castro's proposal for arbitration of the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela. This proposal is the one transmitted through the State Department at Washington. The Ministers did not reach a decision on the matter at yesterday's meeting.

A prominent supporter of the Government told the correspondent of THE SUN to-day that it was not expected that England would submit her claims to arbitration, but he said she might be willing to arbitrate President Castro's counter claims, such as the charge that the British at Trinidad assisted the Venezuelan revolutionists.

WE WILL RECOGNIZE BLOCKADE.

Effective When War Is Declared—Apprehension Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Developments to-day in the Venezuelan situation were such as to make it evident that the Government is more than ever apprehensive as to the outcome. While gratified over the British Government's concession of the American position that a peace blockade has no effect, the Administration is concerned over the announced intention of England to go to war with Venezuela.

The Government authorities fear that war was waged by the two great European Powers against a Latin-American nation, already weakened by revolution and debt, will so inflame sentiment in this country that Congress will be influenced to take action, which may involve the United States in serious difficulty with Germany and England.

THEIR RIGHT TO MAKE WAR

The policy adopted by the President and the Cabinet yesterday to take no hand in the Venezuelan trouble so long as American interests were not infringed upon, will not probably be affected by a change from the present uncertain status of affairs to conditions of actual war. That Germany and England have the right to wage hostilities against the weaker nation is not denied by the United States, but it is a new principle among civilized nations that the non-payment of debts by a State to the subjects of another State is sufficient justification for a bloody conflict.

In spite, however, of the conceded warrant of Germany and England to declare war against Venezuela, the officials of the Administration are personally disposed to believe that the European Powers, in going radically beyond what they led the United States to understand would be their policy, have given some cause for remonstrance. Meanwhile the Administration will reserve the right to say that it has not been dealt with fairly. To assert that it is possible that it will say so ultimately is not going far enough, while an assertion that such action is probable is going entirely too far.

The German Government, in its statement of intentions communicated to the United States a year ago, did not say that it would not go to war with Venezuela, but it certainly gave that impression. It is a delicate matter to undertake a dis-

crimination in this respect and the Administration is not ready to do so yet.

The interpretation accepted by the United States of the language of the German communication was that the most radical measure to be adopted by the Imperial Government would be the temporary occupation of Venezuela harbor places and the levying of duties in those places, and that this course would be necessary only if the peace blockade failed to force Castro to an accounting.

England, while contenting herself with a verbal statement communicated to the United States, through the British Ambassador, asserted, or to give the benefit of the doubt, was understood to assert, that the assurance of Germany and the statement of that Government's plan of coercion.

NOT TO RECOVER DEBTS.

Premier Balfour's explanation in the House of Commons today that war operations would not be undertaken to recover debts, but to recover compensation for assaults on British subjects and the seizure of British vessels caused a smile among officials here.

That England and Germany have had some cause for complaint against Venezuela on account of physical indignities to their subjects who reside in that country is well understood here, but it is regarded as somewhat distasteful for the Prime Minister of England, after indicating to the United States that only mild coercive measures were intended, suddenly to reach the conclusion that the treatment received by British ships and subjects at the hands of the Venezuelan authorities demands a declaration of war on that republic.

It is maintained here that the inconsistency of the British attitude—and the German attitude—toward Venezuela is that the announcement that war would be declared against Venezuela, came right on the heels of knowledge that the United States would decline to recognize a peace blockade.

WILL REMOVE BLOCKADE DISPUTE.

A declaration by England and Germany that war exists between them and Venezuela, will remove one complication which threatened to have serious results. This was the apparently contrary view of the United States to that of European Powers as to the scope of a peace blockade. The United States maintained that a blockade declared prior to the existence of war would be applicable to the blockade of this or any other neutral government. England has now acknowledged the soundness of this contention, abandoning a position which would have placed the United States in a position of extreme difficulty by declaring that as a state of war exists, Venezuelan ports are subject to a war blockade.

While the United States Government will recognize a war blockade as applicable to American merchant ships, it will probably not recognize the blockade of the Gulf of the Caracaras or any other vessel of American register which cleared for Venezuelan ports prior to the declaration. It is not intended, however, to meet these objections is presented by the arrival of the Caracaras at La Guayra.

The United States Government had heard of England's intention to abandon its previous stand with respect to the peace blockade, was indicated in THE SUN's Washington dispatch of yesterday. The United States definite information on the subject was obtained today. Through some authoritative source the State Department was made aware of the change in England's position. This accounts for the circumstance that yesterday the Department expressed its opinion that the British Government was not to England, a sequel to the question of the blockade of the Gulf of the Caracaras, and a statement of its applicability to commerce of the United States and other neutral States. The request for an answer from Germany through the German Embassy, the United States Ambassador in Berlin. It has not been answered.

STRONG HINT THAT WE WANT TO SEE DISPUTE ARBITRATED.

The statement contained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE SUN this morning that the President and the Cabinet agreed yesterday that the United States would be gratified if the proposal were accepted, may now be requested with greater effect.

It is learned that while Secretary Hay's original telegram transmitting the offer merely included Minister Bowen's dispatch about Castro's proposal, the message sent by Mr. Hay immediately after yesterday's Cabinet meeting contained a strong hint to the German and British Governments that an acceptance would be very gratifying to the United States.

AID SENT TO MINISTER BOWEN.

Two messages came to the State Department from Minister Bowen to-day. In one he transmitted the request of the British Government that the United States should assume charge of Italian interests. Authority to represent Italy had been transmitted to Bowen yesterday by the Italian Ambassador here. He had made the same request to Secretary Hay. The other message may or may not have been significant. It was from Bowen, an American naval officer, who had been sent to Caracas immediately. The official explanation of this request was that Mr. Bowen was so busy that he could not go to a man in uniform would carry greater weight in Caracas than a civilian. This is the only statement on the subject that has been made.

The Navy Department made public two telegrams of instruction in connection with the request of Mr. Bowen. They follow:

"To Marietta, La Guayra: Send Van Deusen (Lieutenant Commander and executive officer of the Marietta) to Caracas as assistant to American Minister temporarily."

"Dewey, San Juan: Send competent officer with dispatch (charge) to forward destroyer or other fast vessel to Caracas as assistant to American Minister. Moody."

The officer to be sent by Admiral Dewey will relieve Lieutenant Commander Van Deusen.

DEWEY'S FLEET.

The programme for the Christmas holidays of the Admiral Dewey's fleet has not been completed by the Navy Department. The significance with which the Administration regards the distribution of the warships is shown by the fact that the programme will not be telegraphed to Admiral Dewey until it has been approved by the President, with Secretary Moody will have a talk on the subject to-morrow. It is known positively that the distribution will be made with particular reference to the Venezuelan situation.

CUSTOM HOUSE SEIZED?

Report That British Have Landed at Ciudad Bolivar.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is rumored here that President Castro is hiding from the populace of Caracas, and that he is being urged to resign.

It is reported that British marines have been landed at Ciudad Bolivar. Ciudad Bolivar is an important exporting town on the Orinoco River, 373 miles from the coast.

ITALY SENDS WARSHIPS.

Two Have Been Ordered to Start for Venezuela at Once.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Italian warships Elbe and Egagorata have been ordered to proceed to Venezuela forthwith.

GUARANTEE FROM US

Berlin Paper Thinks We Would See That Award of Arbitrators Was Paid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The *Lokal-Anzeiger* says it learns from a source in close connection with the American Embassy officials that the latter are convinced that President Castro's proposal to arbitrate the questions in dispute were meant in earnest, and that if the Powers will accept the mediation of America the United States Government

will force the Venezuelan President to recognize the decision and keep his promise. The people who are now spreading suspicions of Germany's action, the paper says, are enemies of the United States as well as Germany, but they will not succeed in disturbing the understanding between both countries.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says Italy's entrance into the action in Venezuela breaks off the points of the arrows directed at Germany from England. It is only the attitude of President Roosevelt and the United States Government that is decisive for a judgment of the situation, no matter what interpellations may be made in Congress or what anti-German articles may be printed in a section of the American press.

PROMISE TO FRANCE.

Allies Not to Interfere With Her Customs Privileges in Venezuela.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—It is announced that prior to the naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, obtained an assurance from England and Germany that the customs which constitute France's guarantee of the payment of her indemnity would be respected.

Commenting on the Venezuelan trouble M. Paul de Cassagnac's paper, the *Autorité*, says it is convinced that England will not quarrel with the United States at any price. She will make any concession and submit to any humiliation rather than expose herself to the enmity of the United States. The paper says it is probable that England will leave Germany and Italy in the lurch in the present dispute.

The *Echo de Paris* prints an interview with a French Office official in which he says he is extremely satisfied with the unity displayed by the European Powers in reference to a matter involving European commercial interests in South America. French residents of Venezuela, he adds, have been compelled to endure much during the past seven years, and they must not be allowed to feel that they are being abandoned by their Governments.

In conclusion the official stated that Count Peretti de Rocca, the French arbitrator, will sail in a few days for Venezuela to begin his examination of the French claims, which amount to \$4,000,000 francs.

BOWEN FOR MEDIATOR.

Feeling in Caracas That He Should Be Sent to Washington.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Telegraph* prints a dispatch from Caracas which says that the Government was astonished to learn that without its request the United States Consul at Port of Spain had constituted himself a representative of Venezuelan interests, and that as acting Venezuelan Consul at Port of Spain had despatched a steamer to the Gulf of the Caracaras. Venezuela had closed her consulate at Port of Spain and had removed the books, seals and archives to Caracas.

The dispatch adds that there is much discussion in Caracas regarding the possibility of arbitration. The correspondent says that President Castro, whom he saw, declined to express his views on arbitration at present, but the correspondent learned that persons in close touch with him are unanimous in believing that some satisfactory result through arbitration would be more readily obtained if Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, was allowed to go to Washington to discuss the question fully with the German Minister to the United States. The feeling prevails that any acceptance or discussion of arbitration by the Caracas Government would be a disgraceful recognition of Venezuela's sense of national pride.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "I believe that Mr. Bowen is better fitted for this mission than any other man owing to the fact that by his promptness, energy and tactful intercession with President Castro he secured the permanent safety of the German and English residents here, and has done much to restore their confidence. He has thus won the esteem and respect of the Venezuelans and Germans alike, while the English have implicit faith in his wisdom and fairness."

The correspondent asked Mr. Bowen whether the Government had approached him on the subject, but he declined to say. Confidence is being gradually restored. The British and German traders are resuming business. Many who took refuge under the American flag are returning to their shops and homes.

UNDER KAISER'S ORDERS.

German Squadron Detached From the American Station.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—An imperial rescript has been issued separating Commodore Scheder's squadron from the German East American station. Commodore Scheder thus has an independent command and will be directly subordinate to the Emperor's orders.

The arrangement is apparently merely a matter of naval routine.

THINK MATOS WILL REVOLT.

Collecting His Followers for an Attack on Castro, It Is Reported.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—A telegram received here from a business house in Caracas says that everything there is in a chaotic condition. President Castro has been working with a fresh revolution, as Gen. Matos definitely refused Castro's proposal to unite all the fighting force against the British and Germans. Gen. Matos is again collecting his followers for a fresh attack on the present Government. All commerce is at a complete standstill.

President Castro is said to have appealed again to President Roosevelt, asking urgently for intervention and help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It was denied at the State Department this morning that President Castro had again appealed to President Roosevelt for intervention and aid. What happened was that Minister Bowen again urged upon the State Department the importance of securing an immediate reply from Great Britain and Germany to President Castro's proposal that the claims be submitted to arbitration. The State Department has requested Great Britain and Germany to make answers as soon as possible, but no answer has been received yet.

ITALIAN MINISTER DEPARTS.

Leaves Caracas After Presenting His Demands—Bowen for Arbitrator.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Caracas. CARACAS, Dec. 17.—Signor de Riva, the Italian Minister, delivered an ultimatum to the Government last night, demanding the payment of claims of Italian subjects amounting to more than 2,000,000 bolivars. In his note the Minister intimated his intention to leave the capital if his demand was not met. He accordingly left for La Guayra at 8 o'clock this morning.

Italian interests here were placed in the charge of Mr. Bowen.

MORE AID FOR CASTRO OFFERED.

HIS SECRETARY CABLES THAT ALL CLASSES SUPPORT HIM.

Would-be Soldiers Through the Venezuelan Consulate—One Offers a Yacht—Steamship Men Puzled to Know How the Blockade Will Affect Their Vessels.

E. Gonzales Esteves, the Venezuelan Consul here, received another cable despatch yesterday from Dr. J. Torres Cardenas, Secretary to President Castro. Like that received on Tuesday it describes the state of feeling in Venezuela and presumably was sent with a view of offsetting the reports that have come concerning the conduct of some of the revolutionary leaders and of revolts against Castro's policy. Yesterday's despatch read:

"Bankers, bar, commerce, society and clergy, in committee, approve the Government's attitude and offer President Castro their aid unreservedly."

Mr. Esteves said he had received no further news and no instructions regarding what he should do with the applications that have been pouring in upon him from persons offering their services in case of war. He expects an important despatch this morning, but he would not say of what nature.

The Red Diner Maracibo, which reached here late on Tuesday, brought little mail. She left La Guayra before the situation became critical. Some of the Venezuelan firms which received mail from their agents said that they made no mention of the present trouble. The Red Diner Philadelphia, which left La Guayra on Dec. 12, will get here on Sunday or Monday and is expected to bring a lot of mail and some passengers.

For drivers of Boulton, Bliss & Darrett, agents of the Red D Line, said yesterday that if the allies had proclaimed actual war, Mr. Balfour's utterance in the House of Commons would indicate, they say, a considerable doubt of the steamer Caracas getting into La Guayra, where she is due on Sunday.

While the Caracas is an American vessel and therefore a neutral, said Mr. Bliss, "if there is an actual state of war I naturally expect that she could be prevented from entering, just as we prevented vessels from entering Caracas. In that case I suppose her commander will at once notify us and we will ask the Department whether the action of the allies is in keeping with international law, and if we should discontinue sending down our vessels."

Existingly our steamer the Zulu was not molested, as she entered La Guayra on Sunday, but there may have been a change of tactics since then.

For drivers of the Zulu we do not leave her for La Guayra until a week from Saturday. So far no freight has been booked for her and not a great deal is expected unless the situation becomes more reassuring.

Meantime the procession of would-be soldiers of fortune to the Venezuelan Consul is clearing up. Consul Esteves said yesterday that he had received from prospective (Capt. Macklin. Some of the writers are ex-army officers and discharged soldiers. Others are civilians who have been in the army and are now seeking employment. Some are ex-army officers and discharged soldiers. Others are civilians who have been in the army and are now seeking employment.

Nicolas Hernandez, the twenty-two-year-old son of Gen. Jose Maria Hernandez, the old-time revolutionary leader, called "El Mocho," telegraphed to a friend in this city that he will sail on the Maracibo on Saturday for La Guayra to enlist in his father's command. Young Hernandez is a compositor in Danbury, Conn. Gen. Hernandez is a well-known revolutionary leader. He was captured by the Government after three years' imprisonment at Maracibo, called yesterday.

MAIL DRIVERS WON'T STRIKE.

Not Until After the Christmas Holidays at Any Rate, They Say.

The mail drivers who have been talking strike for a week said yesterday that the strike would be postponed until after the holidays as they were important to the public sentiment by blocking Christmas deliveries. Their union has adopted this schedule of demands:

For drivers of two horse wagons, \$1.00 a day, for drivers of two horse wagons, \$2.20 a day, for all a ten-hour work day and extra pay for Sunday work.

The drivers at Station H, where the mails for the railroads coming in at the Grand Central Station are handled, said yesterday that they would work two days a week on Sunday. They got \$1.10 a day for single horse wagons and \$1.50 for two-horse teams, and 30 cents for each extra trip if less than three hours. If an extra trip lasts three hours they get half a day's pay for it.

No formal demands have yet been made by the drivers upon their employers.

INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Ex-Employees of Hurt & Co. Must Stop Annoying Hands Who Took Their Places.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey yesterday granted a permanent injunction against Richard O'Brien and others who are alleged to be interfering with the conduct of the business of Edwin Hurt & Co. of Water and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

The injunction is directed against the firm's ex-factory. The following month the company asked for a temporary injunction against the strikers, who, it was alleged, were working to prevent the firm from being able to carry on its business. The injunction was granted. Recently the company asked that the injunction be renewed and made permanent. The decision carries costs with it.

FEUD OF THE PAINTERS ENDS.

Their Rival Organizations Both in the Building Trades Board—Strikes Off.

The Brotherhood of Painters was admitted to the Building Trades Board yesterday, thus ending the feud between this organization and the Amalgamated Painters Society, which has lasted for more than a year. The two organizations were represented in the board and are bound to recognize each other's cards. All strikes, including that at George W. Vanderbilt's house, are off.

TIFFANY STRIKE FALLS FLAT.

Men Return to Work on the Old Schedule of Time and Wages.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 17.—The strike among the Tiffany & Co. employees has ended, and this morning 450 of the 600 strikers obtained work. The strike failed and the men are now working on the old schedule of time and wages.

Postal Card Paper Makers Strike.

RUMFOLD FALLS, Me., Dec. 17.—A strike involving 600 paper makers was called to-day by the grievance committee of the union of National Vice-Presidents. W. J. Meyers of the Paper Makers' Union of America is chairman, and 150 men left work this morning. The union has a government contract for postal cards and will extend to the International Paper Company, of which Mr. Meyers is an employee.

No Cost at Cost for Brooklyn's Poor.

Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn had a plan for relieving the poor by establishing coal stations in Brooklyn where coal would be sold to them at cost. He expected to establish a station at the foot of the Long Island Railroad, and had had some correspondence with President Baldwin in the matter.

Mr. Baldwin telling him that it was impossible for the Long Island Railroad to give the coal, and enclosing a letter from J. Wistar of the Free City of New York, which he tried to get the coal for. Mr. Swanstrom, saying that it was impossible for the company to supply him.

THEODORE B. STARR.

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith.

MADISON SQUARE WEST.

Between 25th and 26th Streets.

Established 1862.

15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.

25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SOCKS, THE FIRE DOG, IS DEAD.

BURIED WITH HONORS, FOR HE DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Ran With the Truck and Headquarters and Was Killed by the Engine Next Door, Which He Hated—Disturbed Visitors Except the Crown Prince of Siam.

Socks, the fire dog of Truck 18, which is stationed at Fire Headquarters, was buried yesterday with all the honor due a member of the department who had met death in the performance of his duty. Engine 29, stationed next door, ran over him on Tuesday afternoon and broke his back.

It was all Socks's fault, even the fellow members of his company said. A call for a fire came in and Socks went out as usual with the truck, with the engine leading the way according to the rules of the department, which were not Socks's rules.

Socks never saw the engine go ahead without snapping at the horses' feet, and only fell back with the truck when he saw the engine well in the lead.

Socks thought the fire on Tuesday was down on Second avenue, and took a short cut to lead the way. Instead of going down Second avenue the engine and truck kept on through Sixty-seventh street. Socks tried to catch up and go ahead of the engine on the slippery asphalt and couldn't stop. He slid across the engine's path, and big Rob, one of the horses, sent him spinning on his back. One of the wheels went over him and he was left helpless in the street.

Joe Fungner, the driver of the truck, who had been the special custodian of Socks, turned his team just in time to save running over the dog.

Fifteen-year-old Sherman, who hangs around the engine house, and with whom Socks was friendly, went to pick him up, but Socks bit into his wrist so deeply that an ambulance surgeon had to cauterize the wound. Joe was one of the chief mourners yesterday just the same. A policeman who had finished his duty, and the truck picked him up coming home.

The funeral was held in the yard of Fire Headquarters yesterday and almost 100 men in the building turned out. They put him in a little pine coffin with this inscription:

SOCKS—A THIRD-GRADE FIREMAN WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN CHIEF.

Three of the firemen go leave long enough to take the coffin to the riverfront, where they tied stones to it and let it go to the bottom.

Socks liked children and women, but he had a strong aversion to strange men. He was a friend of the Prince of Siam, who was one of the few men he ever took to. When the Bishop of Theford, Admiral Count von Baudissin, the commander of the Hohenzollern, an ambassadorial visitor came to the city, Socks was the only one who gave him a friendly greeting. Socks would have nothing to do with them.

Socks was the show dog of the department. He was the only one to head-hunt the delegations to headquarters where the exhibitions are given. He got his name from a puppy habit of stealing the firemen's stockings and lugging them to the cellar, where he chewed them up at his leisure.

He was a gift to the truck company from Mrs. Seligman, the wife of the banker. Socks was the third dog who was given to the company. Like the others, he was a cross between a greyhound and a Scotch dog. The first dog, Starch, was run over by a car and died like Socks. Then Mrs. Seligman sent around a puppy, who fell down a coal hole. The next day he was obtained.

Socks soon developed a fine sense of discrimination between fire companies. He particularly disliked Engine 35, next door to his headquarters. He would give an alarm for them both rang was to dash up to the engine company and bite at the horses' legs.

The two companies respond to 500 and 600 numbers. Socks knew by the first set of strokes marking the hundreds whether it was meant for the truck or not. If it was for the truck he would give a warning spring for the feet of the engine's horses.

DEATH OF W. A. SMITH, JR.

Stock Exchange Member Whose Father Is the Oldest Member of That Body.

William Alexander Smith, Jr., of 2 West Seventy-first street, who had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1865, died yesterday at Saranac Lake of consumption in his thirtieth year. He had been ill for a year or two. Mr. Smith was born in this city and was associated in business with his father, William Alexander Smith, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1840 and is the oldest member. Mr. Smith leaves a widow and two children.

Obituary Notes.

Henry Martin Blanchard, of Chicago, died in his native place, Salem, N. J., on Tuesday after several months' illness. He was a son of the late Surgeon Anthony Blanchard of Albany and of Mrs. Jeanette Martin Blanchard, who was a sister of the late Henry Martin of Albany. Mr. Blanchard for many years held a responsible position with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in China and Japan.

C. Otto Baese, a well-known Custom House broker and past master of Benevolent Lodge No. 10, died on Tuesday morning at his home on Washington Heights. He was 55 years old and for years had been a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Customs House and of the Board of the Customs House and of the Board of the Customs House.

Alfred Hays Porter died in his home at 400 Madison avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday in his seventy-sixth year. When he came to New York he connected himself with the firm of Daniel I. Ho